



# MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS



VOL. VI—NUMBER 11

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1943.

WHOLE NUMBER 1208

## Labor Forms Legislative Action Group

Legislative committee groups of both the Salinas and Monterey labor councils met last week to form a combined group for legislative action, naming the group as the "Monterey County AFL Legislative League."

Each local union in the county, including those at King City, will be notified for the new organization and asked to send delegates to a coming meeting, as yet undated. For benefit of groups interested, the official minutes of the first meeting of the new legislative league are published as follows:

Joint meeting of Legislative Committees of Monterey and Salinas A. F. L. in Monterey Tuesday November 9th, 1943.

Meeting was called to order by Wm. Kenyon, 8 p.m.

The roll call showed delegates present from Monterey: E. D. McCutcheon and Louis Martin. From Salinas: Bob Clinch, George Hart, E. H. Sprague, Wm. G. Kenyon. Officers elected temporarily were Bob Clinch, Chairman; Louis Martin, Vice Chairman; Wm. Kenyon, Secretary.

Motion by George Hart that this committee be named:

Monterey County A. F. L. Legislative League, Motion carried.

There was a discussion on the matter of party politics. It was decided that this league would remain non-partisan in accordance with A. F. L. principles.

The objects of this League to: (1) Support legislation and promote legislation in the interests of Labor during and after the war. (2) Sponsor and support candidates for City, County, State, and National offices that are favorable to labor.

It was the opinion of all delegates present that each local union in Monterey County be contacted and ask them to send a delegate to represent that local in this League, including those unions in King City at the next meeting that would be named at some future date. These meetings would alternate between Monterey and Salinas. Also to publish in the local papers and the Labor News, that such a committee had been set up, if approved by the Central Labor Unions.

There being no further business at this time the meeting was adjourned to meet on call.

Respectfully submitted,  
—WM. G. KENYON,  
Secretary, Pro-tem.

## ALONG CANNERY ROW (AFL Fish Cannery Workers)

Still no action on the new contract for cannery workers—but indications are that some action will be taken by the War Labor Board by December 1, reports Business Agent Louis Martin.

With fishermen back to work, having accepted the 30-ton ruling for full price on small fish, it looks like we'll all be busy again soon.

The State Railroad Commission has the matter of improved bus service in this area, a matter in which our local is vitally interested, under advisement. All evidence was taken on this subject at last week's hearing by the S.R.C.

We're waiting for the adjustment board decision on our case in regard to assistant floor-ladies. The union protested that some plants were using checkers as assistant floor-ladies at a scale below contract.

Laura Williams, competent office secretary, has had a week off but was due back this week refreshed and ready to tear into the typewriter again.

Things have been quiet along the row, although Sea Pride, Oxnard and Hovden plants did put up some squid.

Remodeling at the Peninsula Packing Company plant has kept some of the union's maintenance crews busy.

The union officers are taking steps to have other local industries use cannery workers in spare time, on a part-time basis, in order that the good workers will be kept in Monterey during slack periods.

—THE CAN OPENER.  
DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

## WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

**Carpenters**—Routine meetings, one initiation; Brothers Schofield and Koch elected delegates to new labor council Building Trades Committee.

**Painters**—Elected delegate to new Building Trades Committee and also started collection for War Chest.

**Motion Picture Operators**—Still waiting WLB action on contract; Brother Reina soliciting War Chest funds for local.

**Culinary Alliance**—Voted to give \$5 to War Chest fund from local; individual subscriptions to be through employers, however.

**Bartenders**—Donated \$20 to War Chest.

**Laborers**—One initiation at regular routine meeting.

**Teamsters**—Progress in local activities.

**State Employees**—Good meeting with several applications; membership doubled since union's formation; overtime pay prospects good.

**Carpenter Auxiliary**—Routine meeting, rummage sale set for November 26 and 27.

## In Union Circles

SALINAS

Jim Earlington will be new delegate to Salinas labor council from Butchers 506.

The Salinas CLU legislative committee was to attend an anti-inflation meeting at Santa Clara this week in a body. Bud Kenyon, labor council secretary, is on the anti-inflation board of directors.

Union contributions to the War Chest are coming in slowly. The Bartenders voted \$20. The Culinary Alliance voted \$5, but members decided to give their individual contributions through employers, thus preventing full labor credit.

William Kerns, Carpenter delegate to the labor council, says he is available to serve on a ration board for Labor—and steps will be taken to get him an appointment.

Secretary W. G. Kenyon of the Salinas labor council, spoke over KDON last week, pinch-hitting for Johnny Mattos, who was in San Francisco taking an army induction physical exam.

## Salinas CLU Spurs Drive For New Hall

Efforts of the Salinas labor council to secure a new meeting hall, one with improvements and location better than the present site, were redoubled this week following report by L. R. "Red" Carey of the Teamsters that such a hall was available downtown.

Carey reported that a hall could be developed from a building adjacent to the present Teamster-Warehousemen headquarters, a half seating 400 persons, with three or four offices, plus a smaller meeting room.

Costs of the new place, plus remodeling, are being figured and will be presented to local unions affected by a special committee which includes Carey.

## FRED HART ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Fred S. Hart, who headed the "Vote YES on No. 1" campaign in Salinas last year, has written the labor council there that he will be a candidate for Congress against George Outland, labor's friend.

Hart, in asking the Salinas council's support, said he would establish headquarters at 40 West Alisal street, Salinas, after January 1.

The Salinas council referred the communication to its legislative committee but overlooked an opportunity of sending Hart a strong letter that they would support only Outland, who has been fair to labor. Other groups, however, are sending such letters to let Hart know he will not get full support from Salinas factions.

## AFL Fishermen Donate \$2000 To War Chest

Monterey's Seine and Line Fishermen's Union (AFL) has donated \$2000 to the county War Chest, Peter J. Ferrante, of the Boat Owners, announced last week.

A letter from Ferrante to the Chest authorities explains the donation as follows:

Gentlemen:  
I am pleased to hand you check in the sum of \$2,000.00 for the War Chest contribution of the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., the boat owners organization of Monterey, and the A. F. L. Seine and Line Fishermen's union of Monterey, the fishermen's organization. This is only part of the contribution and was contributed by the following vessels:

Key West Aurora, Vivian A. Western Flyer, Olympic, Juanita, New Limited, Victory, John R. Harold A., Eneas, Sea Queen, Western Maid, Serra, Ambassador, Liana, Excellent, St. Anthony (N. Lucilo), St. Anthony (Casino Bruno), Marettimo, Sherman Rose, American Rose, Star of Monterey, New Roma, Clipper, Pan American, Anna A., Valencia, J. D. Martinovich, Oceania, Jimmy Boy, Re-cruit, New Madrid.

At least 17 boats are to be heard from yet and many of these have already left instructions with the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., to deduct their shares from the next pay check. As soon as this additional amount is collected, it will be turned over to you.

When all the money has been collected, a final accounting will be given to you showing just exactly how much each vessel contributed.

We hope that of the sum to be collected at least \$750.00 more can be contributed to the War Chest. The vessels contributing have more than doubled last year's contribution. Practically all of them have given five and six times more than they gave last year.

I hope that this will help put the drive over the top.

Very truly yours,  
—PETER J. FERRANTE.

## In Union Circles

MONTEREY

Plumbers Union 62 held a "beer bust" following last Friday night's meeting—a good time for all.

The Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc. is charged with a "monopoly" and specifically with preventing Crescenzo Sogiozzo of San Pedro from delivering fish here by terming his boat an "outside" boat, in a \$64,000 damage suit brought at San Francisco.

## BE READY TO WALK

Here's the latest development in the gasoline situation. The Office of Defense Transportation has ordered bus and taxicab companies to prepare up-to-date plans for reducing their mileage by as much as 30 per cent. The plans are to be ready for use in any emergency. No emergency is in sight yet, the ODT says, but "the situation is so dangerous that one may arise any day without notice."

At the same time, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes warns that civilians must get along with even less gasoline for automobiles next year. In 1943, out of 1,800,000 barrels of gasoline produced daily, fewer than 1,200,000 barrels were available for civilian use. In 1944 "a still bigger cut" will go to the war fronts, Ickes said.

## Radios Are Silent; Cannot Get Tubes

A substantial percentage of the nation's radio sets are silent because of inability to replace burned-out tubes, according to manufacturers. Many more will be put out of commission this year, they said, because most of the tubes being manufactured are taken by the armed services. Last year 53 million tubes were needed for replacement in civilian sets, while this year only 18 million will be available.

## FRISCO'S ELECTION HAS ITS LESSONS

San Francisco, Calif.

Shipowner Roger D. Lapham, labor hater who led the waterfront employers' war on workers here for 10 years, is the new mayor of San Francisco and the results are a warning to labor.

His election by 91,000 to 58,000 for George R. Reilly and 47,000 for Mayor Angelo J. Rossi was a severe blow at the united AFL-CIO-railroad brotherhood political drive here. Labor had supported Reilly.

**"TOO LITTLE—TOO LATE"**  
Too late and too little support for the labor-indorsed candidates was the un-official verdict of both AFL and CIO leaders here, although none of them would be thought first to do a job in registering its members—increased many-fold by an influx of hundreds of thousands of war workers—was one of the major causes of the setback. Registration of 280,000—of which only 220,000 voted—was the lowest in years.

**POOR PRECINCT WORK**  
Precinct work by unions began late in the campaign and many unions here rested upon the simple membership or executive board endorsements of Reilly. With the Hearst press thumping for Rossi and the Scripps-Howard News and local-owned Chronicle yelping for Lapham, failure of the AFL-CIO coalition to reach the voters was felt at the polls.

Chester MacPhee, first indorsed by the CIO before it switched to Reilly in a political union move, lagged with only 20,000 votes. There is no primary municipal election here so labor had no chance to consolidate its position. CIO support aided the election of Edmund Pat Brown as district attorney, defeating Matthew Brady, for 24 years incumbent.

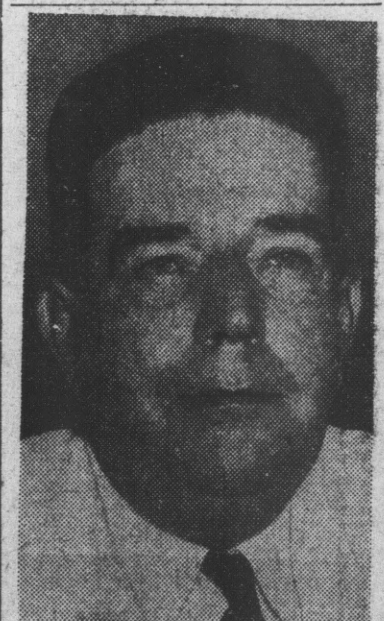
## When Punishing Thugs Of War, Why Not Add Franco, Spain Butcher?

The United Nations are drawing up lists of Nazi and Fascist mass murderers who are to be brought to trial for the crimes committed in the countries of Europe. Has anyone included the name of General Franco and his confederates in the Fascist regime in Spain?

The simple facts are these: General Franco is fighting against war. . . . Franco has not declared war. . . . Fascists often do not declare the wars they wage. But his army—his regular army—is fighting us in Russia.—LONDON TRIBUNE.

## Grant Unionists Pay For Half-Hour Lunch

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Full pay for their 1/2-hour lunch period was won by 600 men and women members of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers here when the Regional War Labor Board approved their contract with the Proctor Electric Company.



## 'Pro-Discrimination'

Survival of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee is seriously threatened by the recent ruling of Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren (above). According to Warren, the fair employment provisions in government contracts are not mandatory. (Federated Pictures.)

## "IGLOO WARMER"



When the 8th Airways Communications Squadron up in Alaska chose "Choo-Choo" Johnson as "the girl we would like most to keep our igloo warm," they picked on a union gal. "Choo-Choo" is a member of the Screen Actors Guild (AFL). Looking at her, we have visions of the igloos melting completely away. (Federated Pictures.)

## MORAL: GIVE THE WORKERS 'BREAK' AND THEY'LL GET OUT WAR GOODS!

Seattle, Washington

Latest proof that organized labor is right in its stand that good wages and decent working conditions will lick manpower shortages comes from the Boeing Aircraft Corporation plant here—where medicine prescribed by the International Association of Machinists (AFL) has just cured serious manpower trouble.

Several months ago Boeing could not recruit enough workers to meet military schedules for Flying Fortresses. Elaborate propaganda methods were tried and failed. The army threatened to cancel contracts right and left in Seattle to force workers out of other plants into Boeing's. Even this didn't work.

International President Harvey W. Brown of the IAM, which has a union shop agreement at Boeing, warned that these methods were "mere nibbling" at the problem. The real trouble, he said, was that wage rates were too low compared with shipyards and other war industries here.

Finally the army got desperate and decided to try the IAM remedy. Army officials demanded that the National War Labor Board give a substantial raise to Boeing workers, regardless of other orders. As an "experiment" they were given increases of about 15c an hour.

The experiment was a huge success. Business Week, organ of management, made a checkup and found workers flocking into the Boeing plant so rapidly that the company may soon put up No Help Wanted signs. So today Flying Fortresses are heading for the war fronts again at record speed.

## Dollar and Half Per Hour Set on Apartment Jobs

Kansas City, Missouri  
Workers in the apartment construction trade here are assured of top wages as the result of a decision by the National War Labor Board that such construction should come under the commercial building rate of \$1.50 an hour.

AFL building trades unions had previously set a lower rate of \$1.12 1/2 an hour for dwelling construction in order to stimulate building of homes. The unions, however, held that apartments should not come under the regular dwelling rate. In this contention they were upheld by the WLB.

## ANGELENOS UNITE FOR 1944 POLL

Los Angeles, California.

Spurred by the need for increased action shown by November election results, labor here rolled up its sleeves to bring its political weight into every precinct in the city. The United AFL Committee for political Action, the CIO Political Action Committee and the railway brotherhoods, in a joint meeting, planned coordinated action on the political front to prepare now for the 1944 elections.

Unionists from AFL, CIO and rail unions will be assigned to active work "legislative councils," fanning out from congressional and assembly district organizations eventually into precinct clubs.

**REGISTRATION DRIVES**  
Maximum registration of union members and their families must be insured well in advance, the united labor group decided. It also discussed using newspapers, radio and billboards in the next campaign.

As now roughed in, the minimum unit program for labor's political action, which labor-backed candidates must indorse, includes:

1. Repeal of the Smith-Connally act.
2. Support of the President's subsidy program for price control and rollback.
3. Support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for health insurance and broad expansion of federal social security.
4. Enactment of federal anti-polit tax legislation.
5. Support of a democratic tax program based on ability to pay; opposition to sales tax and soak-the-poor measures.
6. Support of the President's program for victory based on unconditional surrender, and for all-out production at home to make it possible.

## Brewster Plane Plant Picks Up As Kaiser Takes Over the Reins

Washington, D. C.

The year-long discord at Brewster Aeronautical Corporation ended here November 1 with the signing of a new contract with the United Auto Workers, unanimously approved by the National War Labor Board.

Relationship between the new management of Brewster and the union was described as "splendid" by the referee, Moses Shapiro. Announcement of the new contract came as a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee continued its investigation of the company's past production record. Henry J. Kaiser, who took over these Brewster presidency without salary October 7 at the request of the government, told the committee that production at the Brewster plants had vastly improved. Output of Corsair fighter planes tripled in October, he said.

The establishment of arbitration machinery to handle grievances was one of the major gains in the new contract. An entirely new clause is included on the issue of seniority, and other issues settled cover the questions of representation for subforemen, layoffs, reclassification and transfers. The contract covers plants at Long Island City, N.Y.; Newark, N.J., and Johnsville, Pa.

## Rare Enough

An uppercrust banker complained the other day that his black market restaurant was not all it should be. "Humph," humphed he. "When I used to order rare steaks, they brought 'em in mooing. Now, they whinny at me." Lucky guy. Ours hee-haw.

## Shipyard Workers Set Up New Record

Shipyard workers have set another all-time record, this time in the repair and overhaul of merchant ships. During the first six months of 1943 they repaired 8,000 vessels and by the end of the year the number will rise to 18,000, compared to 13,000 last year, the War Shipping Administration revealed this week.

# SECURITY BILL PROVIDES BEST WAR FINANCING

## AFL Shows 10 1/2 Billion For War Can Be Secured By Passing New Wagner Pension, Health Set-up

Washington, D. C.

The AFL October Monthly Survey gives facts, figures and charts to show why organized labor is pushing a new social security tax as the best way to raise the \$10 1/2 billion the Treasury Department says we need to win the war.

Pointing out that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, S1161, adds only 4 per cent in new taxes while a 10 per cent sales tax would increase living costs 10 per cent, the survey outlines benefits workers will receive under the social security tax:

"Taking a typical case of a worker earning \$40 a week and supporting a wife and two children, he will receive benefits of \$30 a week for 26 weeks in sickness or unemployment. If he is permanently disabled, the family will receive disability payments of at least \$114 a month while the children are under 18, and after that he will receive at least \$45 a month for the rest of his life. All his doctor's bills will be paid and he may choose his own doctor."

### MEDICAL PROTECTION

"All hospital bills for minimum essential services will be paid for himself and each member of his family up to at least 30 days for each person in one year. He will have care of specialists, laboratory work, X-rays, treatments, eyeglasses and other appliances for himself and his family free of charge. At 65, his old-age benefit will bring him \$45 or more each month to the end of his life, plus \$22.50 or more for his wife after she reaches 60. If he dies, his widow receives three-fourths of his benefit and each minor child one-half up to a maximum of \$120 a month for the family."

A 10 per cent sales tax, on the other hand, would do this:

Take 9.4 per cent of the entire income of workers earning \$500 a year.  
Take 7.2 per cent of incomes between \$1000 and \$1500.  
Take 6.2 per cent of incomes between \$2000, and \$2500.  
But from incomes over \$10,000, a 10 per cent sales tax would take only 2.1 per cent.

### SALES TAX A BURDEN

"Thus a sales tax would place a burden on workers, earning from \$1000 to \$2500 a year, three times the burden paid by wealthy persons, or even more," says the survey. "And on the lowest income group, the burden would be four and a half times that placed on the wealthy."

Moreover, a 10 per cent sales tax would send the nation scotching toward inflation, the survey continues. "The Treasury points out that a 10 per cent sales tax would add 6 per cent to food prices because the operation of the parity price formula would raise farm prices to compensate farmers for tax costs."

## HAGGERTY TELLS GROUP OF LABOR POST-WAR AIMS

(CFLNL) SAN FRANCISCO.—C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, appeared before the Post-War Rehabilitation Interim Committee of the California State Legislature, on Friday, November 12, at Los Angeles and presented labor's views on what the Legislature should consider doing in regard to post-war planning.

Brother Haggerty read into the record a comprehensive statement outlining labor's position on the many fundamental problems that will have to be met upon the cessation of the war, and supplemented the opinions contained therein with oral testimony.

## No Discrimination to Be Permitted by U. S. In Federal Contracts

(CFLNL) SAN FRANCISCO.—That government contracts which do not contain a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and requiring him to include a like provision in sub contracts, are not void and payments may properly be made thereunder, was a ruling just recently issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Executive Order 9346, which established the new Fair Employment Practice Committee, directs Federal government contracting agencies to include anti-discrimination clauses in all contracts and to require the prime contractor to include a similar provision in all sub-contracts.

it says. "This 6 per cent added to the 10 per cent tax would raise food costs for workers 16 per cent. Wage increases would be essential. Also, the tax would add to business costs and force some prices above ceilings. Thus instead of stopping inflation, a sales tax would wreck our present controls and start us on a new upward spiral of wage and price increases."

The phony argument that a sales tax is needed to drain away excess spending power allegedly concentrated in the hands of low income groups is nailed down with these Commerce Department figures:

"... While the 1943 'inflation gap' of so-called 'excess spending power' was \$38 billion, actually \$36 billion of this was taken up by savings and only \$2 billion was left to increase prices."

## SAILORS WIN RULING ON RICHFIELD

(CFLNL) SAN FRANCISCO.—Announcement of the signing of an agreement by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' of the Pacific District with the Richfield Petroleum Company, to be followed up by similar action affecting the General Petroleum Corporation, has been issued by the officials of the union. This action has crowned a year's difficult campaign by the Sailors which ran the whole gamut of N.L.R.B. and W.L.B. processes.

After collective bargaining rights were won by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and its brother organization, the Seafarers' International Union, Pacific District, both the above companies refused to issue passes to union representatives to board the ships as spokesmen for the unlicensed personnel.

The case came up before the National War Labor Board, which upheld the unions in all of their claims.

## AFL-CIO Labor Starts Move for Political Unity

Winston-Salem, N. Carolina  
In a move for real unity here, the AFL established a political committee to "co-operate with the CIO and the Railway Brotherhoods to elect labor's friends and defeat its enemies."

With the local political action committees of the CIO and representatives of the railroad unions, the Central Labor Union plans to work out a labor-management panel for the War Manpower Commission and a post-war policies committee, as well as take concerted labor action in local politics.

## Democracy's Perils

"Democracy... is dependent on knowledge and wisdom beyond all other forms of government. The grandeur of the aims of democracy is matched by the difficulties of their achievement. For democracy is the reign of reason and justice on the most extensive scale. And the difficulties have appallingly multiplied since Jefferson's day. Not only has our industrial civilization, which he so feared even in its incipency, thrown up an intricate range of new problems, but the misuse and manipulation of modern devices, chain newspapers, cheap magazines, popular polls, the movies, and the radio, have enormously enlarged opportunities for arousing passions, confusing judgment, and regimenting opinion. And now we also know better how slender a reed is reason—how recent its emergence in men, how deep the countervailing instincts and passions, how 'treacherous' the whole national process."

MR. JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTH.



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## WAR PROFITEERS CHIEF DISTURBERS

Who is chiefly to blame for prevailing unrest and strikes at a time when it is so highly essential to continue production without interruption in order to strengthen our war effort?

According to the smearers of labor and other publicists labor alone is to blame for every last strike that takes place. The truth, however, is that virtually every strike has both its root and origin in rising costs of living.

Who is the chief offender in boosting living costs? At the present time there is no worse offender than the war profiteers, whose hunger for profits knows no bounds.

These greedy gougers of the public do not let many opportunities for soaking the rest of us get away from them. Were it not for our present day price ceilings these war profiteers would be getting into all of us far worse than they are doing. But they are doing plenty mischief, just as matters stand. It is they who are the chief cause of practically every strike we have had since December 7, 1941, when war was opened on us by the axis powers. Despite a war, where we all have so much at stake, these war profiteers have managed to increase living costs tremendously. All the evils flowing from this method of fleecing the people, when success for our war effort demands they should not be so gouged at a time like this, should be laid at the door of these price raising war profiteers. It is the rising living costs, for which war profiteers are chiefly responsible, that causes all our strikes.

Don't blame labor for the strikes of today. Blame the war profiteers who have caused the strikes by boosting prices, for they are the chief disturbers.

Had not the cost of living been increased since our war started there would have been practically no strikes either.

## WHY BLAME THE MINERS?

Of all the intemperate and unreasoning remarks being made these days about this, that and the other, some utterances, let slip by anti-labor members of the War Labor Board regarding approval of new wage scales for the miners, are the limit. Three of these members are supposed to represent the public. What they evidently actually do represent is the non-union interests of this country whose creed is to keep labor down to the barest kind of an existence.

Where do these anti-labor fanatics have any grievances against the miners? These board members, themselves, are more to blame than anybody else for stoppages that have taken place in the coal mining industry during this year. The reason they are to blame is that the WLB steadfastly has refused to ratify agreements reached by negotiations conducted by the miners and their employers. Now the WLB has approved an agreement between miners and the government which grants to the coal miners the identical conditions both parties to the dispute had previously agreed upon as a basis of settlement of their dispute.

Excitedly these critics of the settlement reached repeat again and again: "The steel formula must be observed. It was a mistake to give miners a \$1.50 a day increase. Miners had promised not to strike. They broke that pledge and the public will never excuse them for doing that."

What these critics of the miners seem to lose sight of is that if these board members had had their way there would be mighty little coal mined these days when that commodity is so badly needed to enable us to carry on our war effort at top speed. Are they more interested in keeping miners below the bare existence line than they are in winning the war? It certainly looks that way.

What the miners finally won was not abnormally high wages for they have always been so poorly paid that the \$1.50 pay increase now finally received by them still leaves them getting lower pay than most other organized crafts are already enjoying. Instead of starting a mad orgy of strikes all should recognize that this increase granted the miners constitutes merely tardy justice to them, which has been deferred much too long. There is nothing contained in their victory that justifies the starting of anything else because the miners are still getting lower wages than most of the members of other crafts are already being paid.

Since these are the actual facts what is there for anybody to howl or growl about? What is there to criticize the miners for? Is it not a relief to practically everybody that the miners are getting out coal again? Surely this is no time to let anti-union fanatics push the miners around or to permit them to use the war as an excuse for reducing their standards of living.

In approving now what virtually is the same agreement, which had previously been reached by the original parties to the mine dispute, and which was finally accepted by Ickes, acting as the representative of the government, the War Labor Board adopted a course, which settled the dispute for the time being. That was the sensible thing to do. It was the one course remaining open to effectually end the controversy. Why not let it go at that, while we all go to bat harder than ever to speed up production in order to win the war as soon as possible?

## Strikes Seen As Only Step For Thousands Of Employees

New York City

Hundreds of thousands of U. S. workers will be left without any method of settling disputes with laboring employers except by wholesale breaking of the no-strike pledge unless a recent "tentative order" of the National War Labor Board is revoked.

The order denied board procedures to workers in Detroit, in Illinois and Georgia and was set forth as a precedent limiting the WLB's jurisdiction. The labor members dissented.

This was revealed to Federated Press by regional WLB officials here as study of the order brought out:

## NO BARGAINING CASES

1. The WLB will not take cases unless they relate directly to the war effort.

2. The board will not take cases in which the right of collective bargaining or the right of unions to represent employees is the issue even when there is no other machinery to settle the dispute.

While the board didn't define what disputes are or aren't related to the war effort, it refused to take cases involving laundry workers in Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., because there was no evidence to show that "the dispute has become so serious as to threaten substantial interference with the war effort." The decision left thousands of white collar workers and workers in retail and servicing industries in a complete blackout as to their rights before the board.

## AG-WORKERS HOLD BAG

The board left no doubt, however, that agricultural workers, those employed in strictly local industries and others already excluded from benefits of the Wagner Act, couldn't expect any relief from the WLB when employers said "No" to collective bargaining.

In three cases, lumped together in the decision, the board denied even the right of WLB processes to 165 maintenance workers in the Penobscot Building in Detroit, 150 agricultural laborers on Illinois farms operated by the powerful California Packing Company, and workers in three Georgia laundries.



"Ah-ha," chorled Mr. Dilworth, "now we can see who is at the base of all this war hysteria."

"It couldn't be Hitler, huh, Pop?" intoned Little Luther.

"You read the wrong papers, Luther," Mr. Dilworth said hurriedly.

"Now, take the Chicago Tribune..."

"You selling subscriptions for that, too, Pop?"

"None of your lip, young man. I was referring to Col. McCormick's great expose of the plot by Oxford scholars to undermine our American way of life."

"Are you a Cambridge man yourself, Pop?"

"You know very well, Luther, that I would have no truck with anything British. A am first, last and always an American—a true blooded patriot who stands foursquare with all those great Americans of history—George Washington, Abra... No, no. Thomas Jefferson... No, of course... er... ah, George Washington and..."

"But George was a little British, or wasn't he, Pop?"

"Luther, Washington fought the British tooth and toenail. He and Col. McCormick stand together in history. McCormick is a historical character..."

"Huh, Pop? Hysterical?"

"Historical, Luther. Historical. H-I-S..."

"Sure, Pop, I get it. H-I-S-T-O-R-Y."

"One S. Luther, only one S."

"Not when you're hissing tories like McCormick, Pop."

"Listen here, Luther. I'm not going to tolerate any more foolishness. First thing I know you'll be applying for a Rhodes scholarship to go to Oxford yourself. Seriously, my son, every Oxford scholar is a potential traitor against our land."

"Even Jessie Sumner, the Republican congresswoman from Illinois? She always votes like McCormick says, but she went to Oxford."

"She's different, Luther. After all, Miss Sumner overcame this blight on her career. She joined up with..."

"The NAM, Pop?"

"Luther, you'll shove me over the brink of insanity."

"Shove, Pop? That's only a nudge."

"Burr in public now and you'll have a half dozen people trying to find out where you got the beer."

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



THE STRENGTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR IS IN THE COOPERATION OF EACH OF ITS MEMBERS. DO YOUR BIT BY INSISTING ON UNION-MADE GOODS. THIS UNION LABEL IN A HAT IS YOUR GUARANTEE THAT IT IS UNION-MADE.



**BURNING AN EMPIRE**, The Story of American Forest Fires, by Stewart H. Holbrook, with foreword by Col. William B. Greeley, former chief of the U. S. Forest Service, published by The Macmillan Company, 229 pages with bibliography and index, (illustrated), \$2.50.

Every outdoor man in California should read this new book by Stewart H. Holbrook, "Burning an Empire." Every person who has seen the cloak of pungent smoke rising from burning timberland, every person who has shoveled dirt or poured water, or started a backfire to try to check the most dread menace of the mountains—the forest fire—should have this book for a reference.

In California, with its vast woodlands, and all along the Pacific slope, the scourge of the forest fire is known and feared. We all know the simple rules of putting out campfires, of breaking a match in two before discarding it, of not throwing burning cigarettes from a car, and so on—and to read this book will impress all the more vividly the real need for precautions.

The author is not trying to "preach"; he is merely recording the history of the nation's worst forest fires of the past century, fires which have burned cities, killed and maimed thousands of persons, and have destroyed more timber than the lumberjacks have cut.

It's not dry, history-like reading, either. Author Holbrook has a cleverness of presentation that makes the dramatic story read like a novel. Each episode is complete in itself, and each has human interest and dire fact woven neatly into an absorbing tale.

Most vivid is the tale of a fire which destroyed \$250,000 worth of timber and took the life of a fighter. This forest fire the author witnessed and helped fight. He gives an account which would make almost every reader think often of the simple rules of prevention and obey them.

Of most interest to California readers will be the story of the 1933 Tillamook fire in Oregon which burned a year's supply of timber for the entire United States. The destruction of Bandon, Oregon, in 1936 due to a forest fire also is vividly told.

Historically speaking, the author tells that earliest record of bad fires in California's great redwoods was A.D. 245, with later extensive fires in 1441, 1580 and 1797. After effects of fires in redwoods, such as "fire columns" or low-grade trees which sprout from a burned area, are explained.

The excellent work of the forest rangers in preventing and checking fires comes in for commendation. Former Ranger Chief Col. William Greeley, of Seattle, has written a point out that in 1942 there were 208,000 forest fires, covering 31,500,000 acres of timberland, of which 26,500 fires are on the record books as incendiary.

Adding to the general interest of the book is a chapter of "Ballads of Forest Fires," which show what the lumberjacks and those in the burned area have passed on to posterity to teach the hazards of such blazes. A complete bibliography and a ready index make the volume more interesting for ready reading. Incidentally, the book would make an excellent text for our colleges and schools.

Stewart Holbrook is no stranger to the American reader. His life story of Ethan Allen, his history of the American lumberjack in "Holy Old Mackinaw," his history of the American iron and steel industry (Iron Brev) and his history of classic crimes (Murder Out Yonder), have established him as a writer of note. More recently his biography of today's American war heroes, in which he told of Colin Kelly and others who already have become immortal in World War II, is still a popular seller. This volume of heroes, "None More Courageous," was reviewed in this column a year ago.

—W. B. PEDIGO.

## POEM OF THE WEEK

## God Save the People

By EBENEZER ELLIOTT

When wilt Thou save the people?  
Oh God of Mercy, when?  
Not kings and lords, but nations!  
Not thrones and crowns, but men!  
Flowers of Thy heart, O God are they;  
Let them not pass, like weeds, away;  
Their heritage, a sunless day.  
God, save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,  
Strength aiding still the strong?  
Is it Thy will, O Father,  
That man shall toil for wrong?  
No, say Thy mountains; No, Thy skies;  
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,  
And songs ascend, instead of sighs,  
God, save the people!

When wilt Thou save the people?  
O God of Mercy, when?  
The people, Lord, the people,  
Not crowns and thrones, but men!  
God, save the people, Thine they are,  
Thy children as Thine angels fair,  
From vice, oppression, and despair,  
God, save the people!

## GIGGLES AND GROANS

## THIS ONE HAD HER CHOICE

The manager of a business firm who was a widower had noticed that his son seemed rather interested in his pretty secretary.

The young man had only recently entered the firm, and the boy's father did not care for the prospect of an early engagement. He determined to speak to the young man, but was forestalled by the girl, who entered his office and announced that the son had proposed to her and that she had accepted him.

"Well, I think you might have seen me first," said the parent, rather tersely.

"I did," she replied, "but I preferred your son."

## COULD BE

Lawyer—Now, you still maintain that this man is the man you saw stealing the tires off your car?

Plaintiff—After arguing with you for the last hour, I don't believe I ever had any tires on my car.

## NEW DEPARTURE

Floorwalker to lady clerk: "Since so many clerks have been drafted—we'll have to put you on the main floor in men's underwear!"

## REAL ARTIST

Ernie: "My uncle can play the piano by ear."

Gurney: "That's nothing. My uncle fiddles with his whiskers."

## OH, DOCTOR!

Doctor: "You have acute appendicitis."

Fair Patient: "Oh, Doctor, don't flatter me."

## SURE NUFF

Teacher: "Johnny, can you define nonsense?"

Johnny: "Yes, teacher. An elephant hanging over a cliff with his tail tied to a daisy."

## PROPRIETY

A little girl had been left in the nursery by herself, and her brother arrived to find the door closed.

The following conversation took place:

Boy: I want to tum in, Cissie.

Girl: You tant tum in Johnny.

Boy: Why tant I?

Girl: Cause I'm in my nightgown and the nurse says little boys mustn't see little girls in their nightgowns.

After an astonished and reflective silence on Johnny's side of the door the miniature Eve announced triumphantly: you tant tum in now, Johnny, I tooked it off.

## IT'LL HAVE TO CARRY THE LOAD

Jones was always bragging about his golf game. On one hole he said that all he would need was a driver and his putter. He went through a terrific wind-up and swung. The ball dribbled off the tee about fifty yards. There was a long silence. Then the caddy spoke: "And now for a helluva long putt."

## EXPLANATION NEEDED

Two actors who were jealous of each other met in a club.

"How are you?" asked the first coldly.

"Oh, keeping alive," replied the second.

And the first came back with: "What's your motive?"

## SAFETY FIRST!

First sailor—"Why are you taking a flashlight? I don't take one when I go to see my girl."

Second sailor—"I'm not taking any chances on getting one like yours."

## TOO PRECIOUS

A minister was called out late one night to visit a man who was very ill. After he had done what he could for the man, who was at death's door, he asked the relatives why he was fetched.

"I don't think I know you," said the minister. "Haven't you a minister of your own?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but we couldn't risk him with typhoid."

## UNDERSTOOD

A traveller connected with a cycle company was expecting an "interesting event" in the family, and before going away asked the nurse to wire, "Gent's model arrived" if a boy came, and "Lady's model" if a girl.

The wire he received staggered him. There was one word—"Tandem."

## A LITTLE TOO EAGER

She was a good-looking blonde, and when her tire went flat she hailed a passing motorist. He stopped.

"Wonder if you'd help a girl in trouble?" she inquired.

He said, "Sure, sister, what kind of trouble do you want to get in?"

## MATTER OF TIMING

Mose: "Boy, where'd you get dat big razor cut on yo' cheek?"

Sam: "Ah done got dat when ah kissed de bride."

Mose: "But ain't dat de customary thing ter do?"

Sam: "Yeah—but not two mont's after de wedding."

## AFL MEMBERS IN PROTEST AGAINST INCONSISTENCIES OF WAR BOARD'S DECISIONS

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—Tired of being pushed around by the mental, legal and arithmetical gymnastics indulged in by National War Labor Board members who were parties to the majority opinion in the Illinois Coal Miners' dispute before it was cleared through Secretary of the Interior Ickes, the A. F. of L. members of the board struck back in a dissenting opinion which did not mince words and sharply posed the fundamental issues affecting labor that were involved.

Disgusted with the "guess-timates" in the calculations and rearguing of the majority opinion of the National War Labor Board, Brothers Moany, Woll, Watt and Durkin ripped away with two-fisted language the academic generalizations used in denying a right claim such as was involved in this case.

What provoked an outburst of wrath from some of the public members of the board was the following portion of the dissenting opinion issued by the A. F. of L. members:

"This decision of the majority adds another to the list of decisions of this board which have been determined not on the basis of merit, but rather by the attitude of the individuals and government agencies who dominate the actions of the public members of the board."

"NEFARIOUS INFLUENCES" For some time large segments of labor and even management have been aware of the unenviable position in which public members of the War Labor Board have been placed as a result of the rip-tide of political pressure brought to bear. It is not a matter of personal integrity or the lack of it, as far as the public members are concerned, but the nefarious and imperceptible influences that make themselves felt in many strange and peculiar ways. To deny that political expediency has played a role in board decisions would be a flagrant flaunting of the facts.

It is not our purpose to drag along further the sharp exchange of opinions between certain public members of the War Labor Board and the A. F. of L. representatives on it. We are sure that the A. F. of L. members will handle themselves ably and as befits the occasion. But we would like to project one phase of the board's activity that cries for clarification and adjustment.

REJECTIONS UNEXPLAINED Thousands of Form 10s are submitted to the Regional War Labor Boards by joint application of employers and unions, asking for wage adjustments based on permissible premises established by the N.W.L.B. Many of these are rejected with a form letter which gives no specific reason for the rejection. On appeal, however, many of these have been subsequently approved by the War Labor Board after its Wage Stabilization Division has turned them down.

In a number of cases, certain wage increases were allowed while some of the classifications were reduced, although the wages paid them were in existence prior to the Presidential Executive Order governing wages. When the matter has been checked back with the Wage Stabilization Division of

## POOR ARE STILL POOR

Our national income, due to wartime pressure, is about 147 billion dollars a year. Wonderful, isn't it?

Yet the fact remains that some 20 million people are still receiving inadequate incomes. About 19 per cent of our people do not have enough dough to maintain themselves decently. Some 10 million families now make less than \$1,875 a year, and more than 500,000 single persons don't make quite \$350. It is impossible for such people to get enough nourishing food to eat (under wartime prices)—let alone have decent homes to live in.

Has this war resulted in a more equal distribution of the national income? Facts show that a little over 3 per cent of the "upper crust" of America makes as much as the combined income of 50 per cent of all the families in the country. This, despite stiffer income and inheritance taxes.

There are millions of wage-earners in this country who still make less than \$20 a week for 48 hours of work.

Where do we get this dope? From the OWI. Where does the OWI get it? From preliminary studies and surveys now being made by the Social Security Administration, Food Distribution Administration and the OPA.

Look over those figures again. Then, the next time you run into some punk who's "agin" the unions, just ask him when he let the grey matter leak out of his cranium!—A. E. S.

## Tick-Tack-Ticker Tape

"The stock market started yesterday with a restrained celebration of the Republican election successes," cheerfully reported the New York Herald-Tribune, "but wound up discounting an early end of the war." It seems Wall Street got some rumors that the Russians were doing mighty well and began to sell stock like sirloin steaks. Seems that Wall Street lost all confidence in Republican ability to keep from winning the war. Those darned Russians didn't even hear the election returns.

## Manpower Commission Lists 77 'Short' Areas

Washington, D. C. The number of labor market areas in which there are now acute labor shortages has risen from 71 to 77, the War Manpower Commission says.

## UNITED NATIONS FACTS

## GIRL HEROES

TWO SOVIET RUSSIAN GIRL PILOTS, KATYA BUDANOVA AND LILYA LITVAK, HAVE SHOT DOWN 11 GERMAN PLANES BETWEEN THEM!



SO U.S. MEDALS HAVE BEEN WON BY SOVIET FIGHTING MEN SO FAR IN THIS WAR—ALL WERE AWARDED AT THE SAME TIME BY U.S. AMBASSADOR STANLEY TO V.I. MOLOTOV, PEOPLES COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS!

IN MANY U.S.S.R. WAR INDUSTRIES MEN HAVE BEEN REPLACED 90% BY WOMEN AND YOUTHS TO KEEP THE ARMY AT FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH!



## ORIGINATORS OF COMMITTEE AGAINST INFLATION NAMED; LABOR TAKING ACTIVE ROLE

The best guarantee of the success of a movement is the type of individual ready to undertake a new and difficult job. By this test, the rapid progress of a California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Committee to Combat Inflation seems assured.

California being the nation's No. 1 agricultural state, it was fitting that the 25 persons who met to plan the Farmer-Consumer program should have chosen as temporary chairman, J. A. Cargin, Sr., venerable and experienced Santa Clara County fruit grower, a man respected alike for his knowledge of agricultural problems and the fight he has made to prevent foreclosure of farms in his county.

Oakland is represented by Father Charles Phillips, head of the Catholic Rural Life movement of California. Another member is Prof. Lawrence Thomas of Stanford, active in the Palo Alto Consumer Co-operative which does a business of more than \$135,000 annually and whose sales force are all members of Retail Clerks Local No. 428, A. F. of L.

### LABOR LEADERS

Wm. G. Kenyon of Salinas, secretary of the Monterey County Central Labor Council (A. F. of L.) represents the 11th Congressional District which elected to Congress in 1942 one of the nation's outstanding progressives, George Oakland of Santa Paula.

Steve Murdock (Newspaper Guild), represents the CIO as Vice Chairman of its state Legislative Committee, while Fred Reynolds, veteran Legislative Chairman of the Locomotive Engineers will carry the program to the Railroad Brotherhoods.

On the committee also are Varden Fuller of Berkeley, for many years with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and now Statistician.

## COST-PLUS

(A Play In One Scene)

Scene: The office of the Hector Arthritis Co., which is working under a cost-plus, fixed-fee, all-aboard-the-gravy-train contract, Miss Schnabel, secretary, is affixing a postage stamp to an envelope as Mr. Arthritis enters.

Arthritis: Is that a letter I see you mailing to the West Coast? What's the matter with the telephone?

Miss Schnabel: This is a bit of minor business. A phone call will cost fifty dollars. By sending a letter we save \$49.97.

Arthritis: I am afraid you will never understand wartime industry. We are operating on a cost-plus basis. The more cost there is for the government, the more profit for us. In simple language, the government gives us eight per cent profit on the amount we spend for production. When you transact business by sending a three cent letter instead of making a fifty dollar telephone call, you are depriving the company of four dollars in profits.

Miss Schnabel: You mean the more money we waste, the more profit we make?

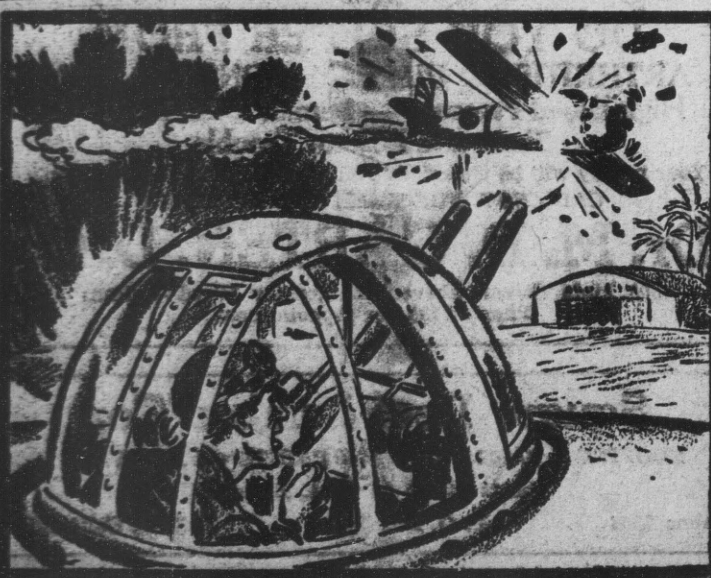
Arthritis: Precisely! That is profiteering. Who put that light out in the washroom? Our electric bills have been far too low. I must speak to our Inefficiency Expert about this.

## Guild Starts Labor Journalism Classes

San Francisco, California—The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild has organized a course in journalism at the Tom Mooney Labor School, all classes to be taught by guildsmen from the editorial departments of the city's newspapers.

## AMERICAN HEROES

BY LEFF



Captain Anthony Hollub manned the top turret guns of his grounded plane to return the fire of the Jap air attack on Clark Field in the Philippines. Exposed to strafing planes, the New Mexico captain ran across the field for more ammunition when it was exhausted. He was ready to sacrifice his life to keep his guns blazing. How much can you invest in Payroll Savings to help heroic fighters like Hollub to keep firing?

## Child Centers Only Solution Of Absentees Among Women

New York City.

"You have to admit that the turnover is bigger among women workers—but that's only half the story," Exec. Sec. Ruth Young of Dist. 4, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, said in a special interview with Federated Press, recently.

Asked if it is true that absenteeism and quitting on the part of women in war industry is growing, Miss Young said it was, adding that the government can't solve the problem merely by pinning up thousands of glamorous posters designed to lure more women into industry.

"Women still have two jobs to do," she said. "Until the government solves the problems of food rationing, prices, child care—so that women won't have to worry about their children on the job, or take time off to stand for hours in line to buy dinner or to do their laundry—there's going to be absenteeism and turnover of women in industry." She went on:

### CAN'T DO EVERYTHING

"A mother, coming into industry and leaving her child at home with a relative, a sister, a brother, or a neighbor, cannot do a full job on the production line. She certainly finds it impossible to be active in the organization when she is constantly worrying about the care that her child may or may not be receiving.

"The woman who has to maintain a household, worry about shopping, cooking dinner, washing clothes, scrubbing floors, and everything that goes with it, also cannot do a good job in the plant."

### UP TO GOVERNMENT

Women as individuals can't solve these problems, Miss Young declared. Even the union can't do it alone, or through labor-management committees. "These problems are the concern of both the union and management, but eventually they will have to be handled on a nationwide scale by the government calling in labor and management," she said.

"Unions must solve these problems," Miss Young argued, "because the same factors which keep women from staying in industry keep them from union and political activity." Although she believes that special war activities for women, such as canteen and Red Cross work, are important, she does not approve of the policy of "tying a pink ribbon on a woman's union card." So far as the union is concerned, women should not be set aside with a "special" program.

### LAUDS THE LADIES

"Women can do any job in the union, if they have the chance," Miss Young believes, "anything from negotiating a contract to directing a political action program." She ought to know. She does quite a few of those jobs herself.

## You'll Have to Pay Plenty If Congress Kills Those Subsidies

The house banking committee has voted to kill all government food subsidies by January 1. If congress agrees, the administration's program to roll back prices and fight off inflation will be wrecked.

Subsidies give fair prices to the farmer but keep prices down for the consumer. Only the monopolistic food trust and farm bloc want to kill subsidies—higher prices mean super-profits to them. Here's what killing subsidies will mean to you, according to the War Food Administration:

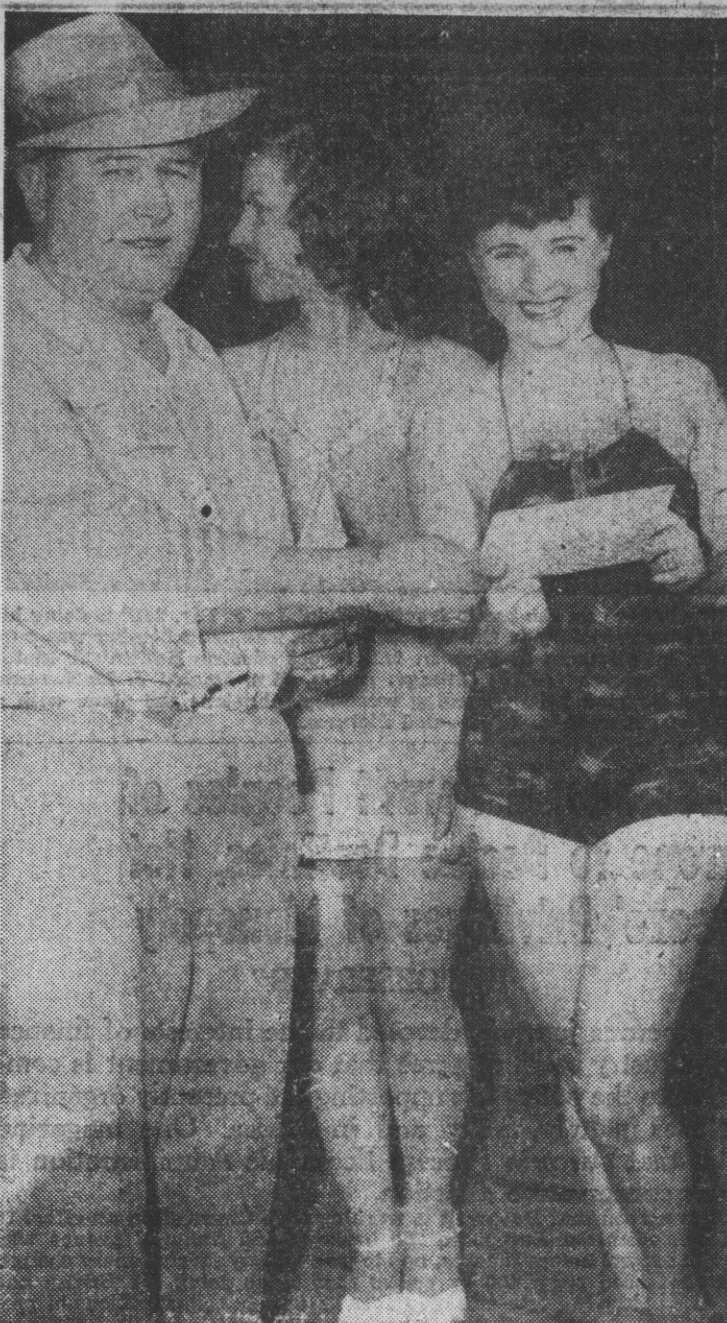
1. An increase of 50 a pound in the ceiling on butter.
2. An increase of 40 a pound of American cheese.
3. Increases of as much as \$1.20 a hundredweight of dry beans.
4. 25 per cent to 50 per cent increases in canned vegetables.
5. An increase in the cost of bread of \$350,000,000 a year.
6. \$50 to \$100 more a season for fuel oil for the average home.

This would be the beginning—but once inflation starts rolling the sky's the limit. Eventually your dollar will be worth 50c or even 10c in terms of purchasing power, if the subsidy ban goes through. So—

Put pressure on your congressman right now to vote against the Commodity Credit Corp. bill, HR 3477, as it now stands, prohibiting subsidies.

The old formula of live and let live is no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of the era that is ahead. Now it is live and help live. —EDWARD BENES, President of Czechoslovakia.

## PULCHRITUDE PAYS



Winner of the annual beauty contest held by District Lodge 751, International Association of Machinists (AFL), pretty Peggy Priest receives her war bond award. The gal behind Peggy is Joan Hodwein, runner up for beauty honors. Both girls work at the Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash. (Federated Pictures.)



Waiting in line at the meat counter is no longer a unique experience for any of us. We usually have plenty of time to look around and inspect the meat displayed in the show cases.

If your store is obeying OPA regulations you'll see that every cut displayed has a little sign which tells you the price, the number of points per pound and the grade—AA, A, B, etc.

If the grade isn't labeled in your butcher's show case, he's violating the law and you should report his violation to your War Price and Rationing Board. That's one way you can help fight the Black Market.

If you know something about meat grading, though, you don't have to depend on your butcher's signs. Every housewife could tell for herself what grade of meat she was buying if she knew what the purple markings on the meat meant.

### 2 KINDS OF STAMPS

According to law, there are two kinds of stamps placed on all meat by the United States Department of Agriculture. One is the inspection stamp, a round purple stamp used by the Bureau of Animal Industry to show that the meat has been inspected and passed as wholesome food.

You'll find the same round Government stamp on packaged or canned meat products. Never buy meat from a carcass that does not have that stamp. It is Black Market meat.

The other stamp is the meat grade stamp printed like a ribbon down the length of the carcass. This stamp is used by the Agricultural Marketing Administration to show the market quality of the meat. Quality may also be shown by grade letters stamped several places on the carcass.

There are four grades of beef, veal and lamb that are commonly sold in the grocery stores; U. S. Choice, U. S. Good, U. S. Commercial, and U. S. Utility. Grades are stamped on the carcass with a harmless purple coloring.

### FOUR GRADES

U. S. Choice or AA is a high quality threaded with fat. Very good for steaks and chops.

U. S. Good or A is a good quality for all uses. A little fat is mixed with the lean.

U. S. Commercial or B is the commercial grade, fairly good quality, very satisfactory for pot roasts, stews and other inexpensive dishes.

U. S. Utility or C is a low grade also suitable for pot roasts, stews and other inexpensive dishes. It needs longer cooking in well-covered pot on smaller flame but is just as nourishing as better cuts.

So the next time you go to the

## Unauthorized Strike Often Due to Plant Management

Detroit, Michigan.

How management deliberately provokes strikes, probably to get unions in bad with the public and the soldiers, is shown in three typical recent strikes in Michigan, all unauthorized by the United Auto Workers, whose members took part in the walkouts. Scores of other stoppages could be cited, but these three, in three different companies and three different towns, reveal the corporation pattern of making trouble.

The three plants are the aluminum foundry of the Buick Motor Co., General Motors subsidiary at Flint; the production foundry of the Rouge plant, Ford Motor Co. at Dearborn; and the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. machine gun plant at Plymouth.

### 'SPEEDUP' PROTESTED

The Buick foundry stoppage was a plain case of resistance to unlimited speedup by the company contrary to its agreement with the union. That foundry became notorious when the union exposed its making of souvenir aluminum ashtrays for General Motors friends at a time when aluminum was a very scarce war metal.

When the foundry opened it was getting 8 to 10 pourings per 8-hour shift per 6 furnaces or 1 unit, according to Buick Local 599. By oral agreement this was increased gradually to 18 pourings as the maximum. Nevertheless the company insisted on more, though nobody wants the aluminum job and men have had to work 12 hours instead of 8 to keep up the semblance of a full crew. It suspended two pourers and the rest walked out. The men returned November 8. The two suspended are having their grievance negotiated.

### FIGHTING FOREMAN

At the Ford Rouge plant a foreman in the production foundry slugged a worker, contrary to plant rules and when the company failed to discipline the foreman in accordance with agreed procedure, the rest stopped work. The same foreman had slugged two other workers previously, also without being disciplined. The men returned to work November 8 on promise of suitable measures.

At the Kelsey machine gun plant a foreman with a long record of provocation got into a fight with a worker and the company fired the worker two days before the foreman himself was to quit to join the navy. The union was ready to negotiate the grievance. The foreman said he would not report on his last day of work but management insisted that he go in the plant, just to show the union that the company was boss. When the foreman entered, against his own wishes, the line where the fight had occurred shut down. The men later returned to work.

In all three cases the management was obviously at fault and the apparent intent to stir up trouble for the union was only thinly hidden.

## REPUBLICAN SOLILOQUY

(Dedicated to Claire Boothe Luce)

The new campaign, reviving last ones' hopes,  
The G. O. P. now fishes for the dopes.  
Knowing their memory's shorter than a breath—  
"Free Enterprise" the bait, (I know the ropes.  
Our perquisites are gone, with all their dues—  
Lo! Pressure a lever that I dare not use.  
But still remain the Gold Bugs of Wall Street—  
Surely my favored ones will not refuse!

Pay, and I promise by the breath of Spring,  
Defeat upon The Roosevelt I will bring.  
Your gold will then be returned many fold—  
By Allah! I will promise anything!

With Sloganberry Jam, now hard I'll strive  
To make the voters think that one is five.  
Ah, fellow-sinners lay it "on the line"—  
The elephant must have nourishment to thrive!

But if—sad thought—the voters now are wise,  
And do not fall for all my bunk and lies,  
And nagging words no longer fool their minds—  
I'll lay me down to sleep—and not arise!

—F. M. L.

You can't whip Hitler in Europe and let him run up and down the streets in America. —REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., in Negro Digest.

## No War Millionaires? Just \$29 Billion in Profits Since 1939

Washington, D. C. Big business, squawking its head off at renegotiation of contracts and taxes to divert some of its war profits to fighting Hitler, didn't do so badly since 1939. The Treasury division of tax research estimated that by December 31, U. S. corporations will have earned an aggregate of \$20 billion after deduction of all taxes since 1939.

The corporations didn't pay out all these profits to stockholders, either, helping the National Association of Manufacturers' oft-repeated howl that industry will have no money to convert to peacetime production because the government takes it all. The report showed \$12.3 billions held out on stockholders as "net earnings."

## Only 3,771 Aliens in Custody, FBI Reveals

Washington, D. C. Since Pearl Harbor the FBI has taken into custody only 14,738 aliens of enemy nationality as persons potentially dangerous to the security of the U. S. Of that number, 3,771 are interned, 4,113 were paroled, and 1,444, released.

PHYSICAL - LABORATORY - FLUOROSCOPE  
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An Examination and Report in plain language will be given of the following: heart, blood pressure, lungs, sinuses, liver, gall bladder, kidneys, stomach, intestines, spine, and nervous system.  
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## MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California. Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres. Jasper Slen, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec. Marth Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 493—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres. and Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon; Sec. Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION No. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec. M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. D. L. Ward, business representative, Phone 6744, L. T. Long, Secretary, P. O. Box 1095.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec. Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt. Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Rec. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president. Paul Day, secretary, Phone 7550.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec. Lester Caveny, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres. Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec. H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec. Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 90 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Friday, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Monterey. Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres. E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres. Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres. Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas. Harry Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec. Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec. J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas. William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd Friday at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, business agent and secretary, office 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey, Phone 6744 Home phone 7986.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meet first Friday of month. Pres. Royd Beall; Vice-Pres. E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alioto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres. John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec. F. F. Knowles, 222 River St., S. C. Ph. 12767.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple, George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6310. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Sunday at 10 a.m., in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9008.



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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent, Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters Hall, 100 Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4248; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., L. E. Koch, home phone 6868; Office 422 N. Main St., Phone 5721, hours 7:30-9; 12:30-1:30; 4:30-5:30.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesdays, Pres. Mrs. Grace Logue; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Bertha Thurman; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emon.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres., Allen Meek; Bus. Agent, Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. W. Billso, Pres.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; Amos Schofield, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Al Everly; Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Tow St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 294R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsup, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets 1st Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey secretary, John & Main St., Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9705; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 89 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 737-R; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Peter Andrade, sec., office John and Main St., Phone 7590.

## YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By  
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

One of the more pressing problems of Federal-state-county relationships which have been greatly accentuated by the war is that of federal contributions to federally owned real estate. Even before the war this was a vexing problem; with the onslaught of hostilities and the rapid multiplication of army camps, naval bases, housing projects, hospitals, defense plants, and countless other types of emergency activities, all requiring land, the situation became acutely serious. The necessity for Federal control has worked and is still working much hardship on particular communities. Such hardships have not been limited to removing land from local taxation, but have included serious damage to roads and waterfronts, to agriculture and to waterways.

As a member of the House Committee on Public Lands, your representative has been intensely interested in the manner in which attempts are being made to solve this problem. In our own eleventh congressional district, with its many army camps, naval bases, and emergency housing projects, the situation is probably as acute in its implications as in any congressional district in the country. It is important that ALL of us follow closely the bills that have been introduced and the various proposals that have been made by many diverse interests to work out a solution.

As far back as January 14, 1939, the President by executive order created the Federal Real Estate Board, composed of representatives of the departments of War, Justice, Navy Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Bureau of the Budget, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Works Agency to "study and make appropriate recommendations regarding the situation in different communities adversely affected by the loss of tax revenue on land purchased or acquired by the Federal Government." This Board submitted its report in May of this year; this report will probably be the starting point toward correcting the situation, although certainly many deviations will be made from it.

The Federal Real Estate Board laid down two fundamentals of policy as basic: 1) that the Federal Government should continue its long-time policy of exemption from the jurisdiction of state and local tax authorities; and 2) that the Federal Government should continue to make contributions to State and local government based on ownership of certain classes of real estate. In order to obtain an equitable and fair division between local and Federal tax payer with respect to the cost of national functions, the Board suggested four principles which would govern Federal contributions: 1) each type of real estate to be considered separately, since it was believed that no blanket formula would be practicable; 2) the amount of such contribution should consider actual tax loss and local benefits from Federal ownership; 3) where determination of such benefits is impossible, contributions should be made on a receipts-sharing basis; and 4) Federal contributions should not be made so as to encourage perpetuation of uneconomic units of government.

The House Committee on Public Lands, to which this report was referred, is now engaged in conducting hearings throughout the country attempting to get very possible type of evidence from all individuals and groups interested. Sub-committees are being sent to different sections to look into situations that are peculiarly local in character. Recommendations from real estate boards, from local governmental units, from tax experts and from other sources are being considered. Eventually the Committee will probably submit a comprehensive program designed to bring order out of what is undeniably chaos at the present time.

In the meantime, Congress has not been idle (or rather, individual Congressmen!) In the 76th Congress some 30 bills were introduced touching upon this subject, and in the 77th some 37. During the current session, your representative has already studied nearly twenty bills introduced into the House dealing with this problem. One of the most comprehensive, H. J. Resolution 56, introduced by Representative John Coffee of Washington, calls for Congress to create a Commission on Tax Integration, to go to the heart of the whole problem of tax structure and governmental relationships in the United States.

## 'Flyin' Joe Takes It On Nose



Somewhere on the battle fronts, "Flyin' Joe of Div. 241" is doing his part to bring victory to the United Nations. The giant bomber was purchased by members of Division 241, Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees (AFL), Chicago, above. Mrs. Daniel J. McNamara, wife of Division 241's recording secretary, christens the plane with a bottle of champagne. (Federated Pictures.)

## Allies Should Permit Peoples of Europe to Decide Destinies, Not 'Freeze' Privileges of Monopoly

By "OBSERVER"

Numerous journals devoted to the interests of finance and industry seem to agree that our government is committed to the policy of supporting the presently organized business in Italy, Sicily and in Africa. One magazine notes that our new Foreign Economic Administration is under conservative direction.

It is agreed that Roosevelt is working with Churchill in an effort to restore control in Europe to the business and financial groups who were in control before the war, and to prevent any revolutionary change. It has been suggested by critics that by so doing the British and American financial interests may thus be able to collect billions of pre-war loans and to protect their investments in factories, mines, mills and shipping. This procedure, it is believed, will keep the combines, cartels and other forms of monopoly securely in the saddle.

The main causes of friction between the Anglo-American and the Russian policy-makers seem to be whether the revolutionary procedures taken by the people of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russian Poland shall stand, or whether the lands and public businesses shall be again placed under the control of the landlords and the pre-war owners. The Russians claim this war is a world battle for the "common man," and not to more firmly establish the old forms of exploitation and oppression.

Dorothy Thompson suggests that because the United Nations will probably do no better in punishing the "guilty ones" in this war than we did in the last, it might be better to do nothing to hinder the "common people" of the Axis nations in their desire to punish the men who led them into this war. They would probably do as good a job as the Russians did in the last war.



By WILLIAM S. GAILMOR

(William S. Gailmor is a former foreign correspondent in the Near East and is currently one of the outstanding radio commentators in New York City.)

It happened at Krasnodar—one of the vital Caucasian cities liberated in the current westward blitz of the Red Army. When soldiers of the Soviet repossessed the city, they were amazed to see one of the libraries begin immediately to issue books. They wondered how the Nazis had slipped up on the usual evacuation ceremonies—the burning of all books and the demolition of all libraries "according to plan."

The Red Army men found out. It was a girl, Polina Udovenko, director of the library. With the help of two boys, just a couple of readers, Polina saved her books. When the fascist invaders stormed Krasnodar, back in the summer of 1942, Polina and the two boys carried 20,000 volumes on a stretcher.

Back and forth they went with their treasured cargo. They hid the books in a spot separated only by a thin partition from a building occupied by the Germans. They could hear the hated voices and blood-soaked footsteps clearly—inches from their vault.

Polina and the boys, with their very bodies, protected the houses where their treasures were hidden, when the Nazis, in retreat, set fire to the city. And the moment Krasnodar was free—there were books for the people.

This home front Russian story is as significant in its sphere as any brilliant Red Army coup. It's a clear-cut picture of Soviet war aims—and peace aims. It has a specially timely impact on this week's history.

Dynamic decisions out of Moscow—26th Soviet independence day—a decade of American-Soviet friendship! The week marked a magnificent milestone in the for-

ward march of a world bent on real freedom and lasting peace.

### TREMENDOUS PROGRESS

In 26 years, the Soviet Union was transformed from a vast land of wasted brains and talents—from a nation of oppressed and enslaved illiterates, into a mighty cultural and industrial force that has amazed the modern world.

It is not for us to approve or disapprove the Soviet method. But in this worst of all wars, in which Soviet survival has been so unseverably linked with our own—the multi-national peoples of the USSR have made good.

### "THE RED BUGABOO"

Efforts of professional anti-sovietists to divide us among ourselves and from our Soviet ally have failed. Together with the Goebbels, campaign to split the United Nations by means of the long discredited Red bugaboo, the house of anti-soviet canards within our own borders, collapsed—maybe for good—this week.

If Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden—speaking Anglo-American—were able to find a language level with Stalin, then there is no longer room for the red-baiting catch phrases of yesterday.

### DEATH KNELL OF FASCISM

The Moscow decisions sounded the final death knell for fascism in Europe. They sounded an ominous warning also in the ears of defeatists and reactionaries at home. The Anglo-American-Soviet coalition is a fact which even the diehard headline makers of a fading yellow press perform must recognize. What remains now is but to make the most of that coalition.

When Polina of Krasnodar saved the books of her city, she waved a historic signal across the seas. It said: "People of England, of America—our armies and yours are fusing their power to wipe fascism from the face of the earth. Our books and yours—our brains and yours—our hearts and yours—are a potential coalition for world freedom and a peace that will last!"

## Strikes On Increase In Britain

According to a cabled dispatch to the New York Times from London, labor disputes in Great Britain reached a new wartime peak in September, during which there were 200 strikes in progress. On November 3, there were still 99,000 workers idle in the country. A study covering England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland reported that the number of strikes last September exceeded the previous month by 45 and September, 1942, by 72. There were 78,000 workers directly involved, plus 10,000 more thrown out of work at the establishments affected. Added to these figures must be 1,800 employees who had not returned to their jobs when the month opened. To sum up, there are 200 disputes involving 166,000 men and women who, between them, have lost to the country 32,700 working days.

## Draft Board's Ruling Threat To All Small Papers, Shown

Seattle, Washington

In a move which threatens the nation's entire labor press, seven labor publications here faced possible suspension under application of a new ruling by the industry-dominated printing and publishing division of the War Production Board that only commercial daily papers are "essential" to the war effort.

First blow under the new ruling fell here when Ivan Taylor, member of the International Typographical Union (unaffiliated), was ordered by the War Manpower Commission to leave his job at Consolidated Press, where the seven labor newspapers are printed, or face induction into the armed services. Taylor was told to get a job in any of the three "essential" daily newspaper plants or in a war industry.

### ALL 'WIN-THE-WAR' PAPERS

Consolidated publishes all but one of Seattle's labor newspapers, as well as several church, veteran, foreign language and community publications—all much heartier supporters of the war than the new "essential" Hearst Post-Intelligencer.

At an emergency meeting of the newly formed Labor Editors Association here, a committee was selected to meet with A. F. Hardy, local manpower director, to protest the discriminatory order. Members of the committee are Editor Merwin Cole of The Union Guardian, official publication of Local 6, Building Service Employees' International Union (AFL); Editor Ralph Benjamin of The Washington Teamster, official publication of the Seattle Joint Council, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL); and Nick Hughes of The 104 Reporter, local publication of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association (AFL).

### MANY THREATENED

Other publications, threatened by the removal of manpower from all but daily paper shops, include The New World, Washington Commonwealth Federation publication; Union Register, official publication of the Sawmill & Timber Workers (AFL); The Aero Mechanic, official paper of District Lodge 751, International Association of Machinists (AFL); and The Public Service Journal.

The labor editors pointed out that the manpower ruling in favor of the three daily print shops paves the way to denying newsprint to the labor press and other weekly publications. The daily press, enjoying the largest advertising volume in history and which locally snipes at the war effort whenever possible, faces further curtailment of paper. However, if the large commercial papers can get a monopoly through the "essential" ruling they can avoid a paper curtailment by putting the labor press out of business.

## Federal Govt. Aids Miners in Portal-Portal Pay Principle

Washington, D. C.

The federal government went to bat for the principle of portal-to-portal pay in a brief supporting a circuit court decision which upheld the principle in a case involving the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The brief, filed by Sol.-Gen. Charles Fahy, opposed a Supreme Court review of the decision, requested by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. The decision held that time passed underground by iron miners, except for the luncheon period, constituted working time under the federal wage-hour act. In his brief, Fahy said that "the facts in the record, with forceful eloquence, establish that the miners are not only employed during underground travel but are engaged in hard work."

"The employer, of course," he said, "obtains more profit when the employee is drilling or loading ore than when he is descending in the skip or passing through haulage ways and manways en route to the working face."

"But there is nothing in the statute suggesting that compensation should be paid only for productive or active work. The statute requires that the employee be compensated for his employment in the production of goods for commerce and for any process or occupation necessary to such occupation."

## Big Biz Daily Wants A 'Ceiling on Taxes'

New York City

The Wall Street Journal, organ of big business, has demanded a "ceiling on taxes."

## Lausche, With Labor Backing, Wins Mayor Fight in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio

By a rousing plurality of more than 50,000 votes, labor-backed Mayor Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, was re-elected here in the heart of Sen. Robert A. Taft's stronghold of Republican reaction. While only approximately 140,000 voters went to the polls in this off-year election, shop stewards in CIO plants had campaigned for weeks to get out the labor vote. Although the Cleveland Federation of Labor took no action on the mayoral race, AFL building trades leaders had added to the labor strength behind Lausche.

Lausche's record of fighting for labor-management committees in every plant here and his present win-the-war policies were stressed in the campaign. He carried many new Democrats into the city council as Republicans were snowed under by the landslide.

## See You Later!

An amusing incident making the rounds these days concerns the minister who took leave of his congregation in the following manner: "Brothers and sisters, I come to say goodbye, I don't think the Lord loves this church because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you never pay my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples—and by their fruits ye shall know them. Brethren, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be Chaplain of the state prison. "Where I go, ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you," and may the Lord have mercy on your souls."

## Non-Union Dog

Pat McGuire, a greenhorn Irishman, joined one of our local unions much against the wishes of his employer. The National Labor Relations Board prevented Pat's being discharged, though the employer chided Pat about his union membership every time he met him. One of the customers gave Pat a puppy dog. As Pat left the store one day carrying the dog, his employer called to him, "What kind of a dog is that?" "It's a non-union dog," said Pat. "And why do you call him a non-union dog?" his employer asked. "Because it hasn't got its eyes open yet," said Pat leaving the store.

## Don't Help Adolph!

"Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries is an almost indispensable medium for the extension of our political campaign."—ADOLPH HITLER, as told in 1934 to Hermann Rauschning, author of "The Voice of Destruction."

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## Plant Hoarding Of Worker Hit By Labor Chief

Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein of the United Auto Workers, pointing to recent disclosures by the Truman committee of manpower hoarding at the North American plant at Dallas, asks: "How long must we wait before the Office of War Mobilization begins to do the job for which it was established?"

Obviously, said Frankenstein, Director James F. Byrnes of OWM "is not doing that job." North American, he said, is duplicated in other plants over the country and "should make it clear that a manpower freeze at national service legislation are not the means of increasing plane production."

## WHAT DO WE OFFER THE ASIATICS?

The principles of the Atlantic Charter lie ready to hand. Why not decide that they do apply to Asia after all? One reason, of course, is that they conflict with the arbitrary division of territory among the colonial powers. As long as we allow this to stand in the way of the natural and logical coming together of related peoples—which even the Japanese are willing to permit within their "co-prosperity sphere"—we shall fail to win the good-will of the peoples of Southeast Asia. We bemoan the supposed inability of India to unite. Why continue to divide those who wish to come together?—H. G. QUARITCH WALES, in The Nation.

## Incentive Wage System Set Up At Los Angeles

Los Angeles, California

The first incentive wage plan in the die cast industry was introduced here at the Harvill Die Cast Corporation by Local 700 of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. The regional War Labor Board approved the plan for a 60-day trial on condition that bi-weekly reports be submitted by the company.

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